

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

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March 16, 1863—ff.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY..... OCTOBER 16, 1863

Greek Fire—The Danger of Great Britain.

Dr. Richardson, in the Social Science Review, of London, says:

The term "Greek fire," as applied to the substance which the Federals are pouring into Charleston, is strictly a misnomer. The secret of the manufacture of the original Greek fire has been lost for nearly nine hundred and fifty years, and it is probable that it will not again be found, seeing that modern chemistry suggests agents quite as dangerous, and perhaps simpler than the original.

As a matter of historical interest we may nevertheless spend a moment in considering the nature and qualities of the combustible which bore the name of Greek fire.

The tradition has come down to us that the substance employed was composed of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gun, and bitumen; or,

according to the recipe of the Princess Anne Commena, of sulphur, resin, and oil. It does not appear that the compound was inclosed in anything like a shell, and as it is as clear that it was hurled from the catapult, we infer that it left the hand of the engineer in the solid form. In its course through the air it took fire with great noise, and presented a large nucleus with a train falling on combustible matter it set fire to it furiously, and some of the historians add that water did not extinguish the burning.

It is said to have been used by the Turks with great effect against the French, under St. Louis, at the siege of Damietta; but by and by they learned a method of extinguishing it as it fell.

Marcus Græcetus the commonly ac-

knowledged inventor of Greek fire, but its use was revived later by an engineer of He-

liopolis, of the name of Callinicus. Callinicus, acting under the command of Constantine Pogonates, used this fire in a sea fight against the Saracens, near Cysicus, in the Hellespont, and destroyed all the ships of his enemy.

So much for ancient Greek fire; its mo-

dern representative, although intended for the same purpose, is different in character, more portable, more certain, more terrible.

It is a fluid substance, is cheaply made,

keeps for years, and is produced so quickly

that the ingredients of which it is composed

may be put together at the moment when

the compound is required. In using the li-

quid it has to be inclosed in a shell which

shall burst at a given point of destination

and allow the fluid to be distributed.

The construction of modern liquid fire is

based on simple scientific principles, and

more methods than one may be discovered

for producing it, I think, and I know its in-

vention to whom I shall refer in a moment,

thinks so—that it might be so formed

that it would actually burn under water.

But however much it might be modified in

detail, the principle would be the same and

the principle is this: A rapidly oxydizable—

which means a substance that, in combin-

ing greedily with oxygen whenever it can get it, gives rise to the evolution of heat and flame

—is suspended for time through a liquid,

in which it is held innocuous, so long as the

two are confined together, but from which

it is separated spontaneously when both are

free in the open air.

The modern chemist who first brought liquid fire into notice was Mr. Wentworth Scott. I have been told that the method suggested by the late Lord Dundonald was of the same nature; but, for special scientific reasons, this view is not probable. Mr. Scott suggested the principle about eleven years ago, and during the Russian war he was untiring in his efforts to get it practically into use in our army and navy. There is an official board which received Mr. Scott, heard his plan, promised him means for the experiment, nibbled at his idea, and repudiated it, and did many very foolish things which it is not worth while to rake up; suffice it to say that after tantalizing Mr. Scott for a long season, and after supplying him with "lots of forms," our circumlocutionists became acquainted with another gentleman, who proposed a liquid fire, but who, I believe, in the end, was gently dropped also—I mean Capt. Disney.

At last that which the English nation, or rather government, refuses to study as a means of warfare, has been turned to political account in America. Liquid fire has

found its way into Charleston, and the question to be asked is will its application stop there? It is folly to rest content with saying that the practice is barbarous. Barbarity pertains to the use of bayonets and swords and grenades, and all else; the points to be recognized are the facts—that the Americans are using this liquid fire; that they will soon find means of improving their first attempt; that the successful employment of one liquid will suggest others, and that suddenly we may be roused to the unpleasant consciousness that all our great armament, all our forces, all our ships, all our men, are at the mercy of a foe who has learned a new art in war, in which science has sapped courage, and in which brute force stands but second in the contest.

Let us have no minding of a matter so es-

sential to British interests as the application of liquid fire in warfare. The worst cannot be spoken too early; if shells charged with liquid fire were to be used by America in a war with England, there is not a wooden ship in the whole of our marine service, royal or mercantile, that would ever be absolutely safe after a single shell, even from a rifle, had thrown the treacherous and terrible combustible on to the sails, decks, or quarters; while there is not a town or fortress within the range of American cannon that might not be destroyed by fire from a few well-directed shots. It behoves us, therefore, to be up and doing. We must learn either "to meet fire with fire," and to "threaten the threatener," or we must acquire the gentler art of effectually neutralizing an agent of destruction which we may soon to employ, as beneath our civilization.

Chemists know how to compound several such mixtures; but as all those heretofore made have been liquid or gaseous in their form, the danger of using them has been very great. Mr. Short has reduced his compound to a solid body, inexpensive, and not liable to spontaneous combustion. He packs it in tin tubes, three inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. These are lined, inside and out, with pitch. The solid compound is tightly packed into them, a fuse being inserted at one end. They are then covered with brown paper and deposited in wooden boxes of 250 each, ready for use.

[From the Baltimore Clipper, of Oct. 3.]

A QUIET STATE OF THINGS.—It is a singular fact, that the President and probably by this time two-thirds of his rebel cabinet at Richmond, may be literally said to have no home in the respective States from which they originally hailed on coming to Richmond. Jeff Davis cannot reach his home in Mississippi, for it is in possession of our army; his Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, is in a like predicament, Florida being encircled by the loving embrace of the Union army or navy; Reagan, of Texas, Post Master General, has no means of reaching his home, as he would have to pass through our lines, and if, by going by the way of Havana and Mexico, he should attempt to get home through some port on the Rio Grande, he will probably find Gen. Banks there ready to receive him. Mr. Memminger of South Carolina, the erudit Secretary of the Treasury, if he were to attempt to reach his home in Charleston, would probably find that city too hot for him, for we think it very probable that by this time Gilmore has been sending more of his "Greek fire" among the chivalry of that rebel city. We do not remember what section of the old Dominion Mr. Sedden, the Secretary of War, comes from, but as nearly two-thirds of the State is under our control, it is possible his old residence may not be altogether accessible to him. Mr. Benjamin, the hangman of the State Department, would find his old quarters in New Orleans rather uncomfortable for him, notwithstanding there may not be a Butler in command. Thus we find "an independent State," the heads of which render it necessary are also new. But the principle on which it rests, that the citizen owes service to his government in time of war if that service is required, is as universal as government, and a necessity which no human reasoning can evade.

Hints for Housewives.

The following hints, however well understood by some, may be of good use to others.

At least they may prove to be reminders, and on this head alone will be worth the room they occupy.

As a general rule, it is most economical

to buy the best articles. The price is, of

course, always a little higher; but good articles spend best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor flour, meal, sugar, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, etc., to say nothing of the injurious effect upon the health.

"Reverie on a Bachelor," Anonymous Received, and contents noted. There is

only won trouble with this product, which time will correct, and is: it wont du

all for our column. Respectfully declined (On the part of the editors by J. B.) on account of its length and thickness.

"Will you kiss me dearest?" —By Mary Ann. Accepted, we take all on these chances. The potri ain't fast rate, but we expect the kisin can't beat, till then fair Made aje to tree.

"A Prairie on fire," Bi Diogeneze. Rejected at onst. To hot for the sez-on—cool articl-e take the best now. It made me swet to rede the manuscrip. Dont despair Diogeneze if potri ain't your stile, just try sawin wood, I've known many a man to raise a dust sawin wood who want wruth a cuss to write for the newspaper.

"Wait a little longer," Bi Eugene. This potri wants greasain. There aint nothin so easy to write as potri if you know how. Our advice to this riter is to talk Pills, and if that dont release him or his potri, he kan konklude he has got the potri dese the natral wa and iz habul to break out at some child.

In konkclusion, Fustly, we would as tu most writers, "write often and publish sel-dom," Seckundly, tu sum writers, "write sel-dom and publish selduunner."

FLOUR AND MEAL OF ALL KINDS SHOULD BE KEPT IN A COOL, DRY PLACE.

The best rice is large, and has a clear, fresh look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernels.

The small white sago, called pearl sago,

is the best. The large brown kind has an earthy taste. These articles, and tapioca, ground rice, etc., should be kept covered.

The cracked cocoa is the best; but that which is put up in pound papers is often very good.

To select nutmegs, prick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles. Keep tea in a close chest or canister.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close in soft paper, and laid in a drawer of linen.

When a cask of molasses is bought, draw off a few scats, else the fermentation produced by moving it, will burst the cask.

Bread and cake should be kept in a tin box or stone jar.

Salt cod should be kept in a dry place

where the odor of it will not affect the air of the house.

The best kind is that which is called Dun, from its peculiar odor. Fish skins for clearing coffee should be washed, dried, cut small, and kept in a box or paper bag.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and should not be used till three months old.

Bar soap should be cut into pieces of a convenient size, and laid where it will become dry. It is well to keep it several weeks before using, as it spends fast when it is new.

Worth Remembering.

The following article from Dr. Hall's Jour-

nal of Health, contains practical hints on various subjects, that are worthy of attention:

1. It is unwise to change to cooler clothing, except when you first get up in the morning.

2. Never ride with your arm or elbow outside any vehicle.

3. The man who attempts to alight from a steam-car while in motion is a fool.

4. In stepping from any wheeled vehicle while in motion, let it be from the rear, and not in front of the wheels; for then, if you fall, the wheels cannot run over you.

5. Never attempt to cross a road or street in a hurry, in front of a passing vehicle; for if you should stumble or slip, you will be run over. Make up the half-minute lost by waiting until the vehicle has passed, by increased diligence in some other direction.

6. It is miserable economy to save time by robbing yourself of necessary sleep.

7. If you find yourself inclined to wake up at regular hour in the night and remain awake you can break up the habit in three days, by getting up as soon as you wake, and not going to sleep again until your usual hour for retiring; or retire two hours later, and rise two hours earlier, for three days in succession; not sleeping a moment in the day-time.

8. If infants and young children are in-

to their families, subjected to the hardships of the service for many years, their whereabouts unknown to their kindred until their return, or until learned by a chance reading of the lists of those killed or wounded in the service or sick in the naval hospitals. England not only exercised the power of compulsory military service, but she carried it with a high hand against the nations.

Holding the doctrine that the duties of citizenship made her bound to defend her country, the danger of using them has been very great. Mr. Short has reduced his compound to a solid body, inexpensive, and not liable to spontaneous combustion. He packs it in tin tubes, three inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. These are lined, inside and out, with pitch. The solid compound is tightly packed into them, a fuse being inserted at one end. They are then covered with brown paper and deposited in wooden boxes of 250 each, ready for use.

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**THE COMMONWEALTH
FRANKFORT.**

FRIDAY..... OCTOBER 16, 1863.

The situation in the vicinity of Washington is becoming interesting. Lee is endeavoring to fool or out-flank Meade. If the former, it is for the purpose of concealing the sending of large reinforcements to Bragg; if the latter, we may look for an attempt of the same strategy which last year culminated in the disgraceful defeat of John Pope; but which now, we hope and trust will be foiled by the skill of Meade.

Meade has fallen back on the north side of the Rappahannock.

The following from the Washington Republican, of the 12th inst., doubtless gives the best information about the movements of the armies:

The Washington Republican of last evening contained the following, which the censor would not allow to be telegraphed to the press: "We have information from the front this morning that General Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force about half a mile from the south side of that river."

The enemy made a feint of moving up the valley on the southern bank of the Robertson river, and our cavalry, under Buford, crossed at Germantown Ford, and took possession of the earth works abandoned by them. When our force was all across, the enemy came against Buford in great force, drove him across the river, and, without giving him time to destroy the crossing, pursued him to Rappahannock Station.

Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry and artillery, which had made a reconnaissance near Madison C. H., was cut off yesterday afternoon on the road to Culpepper, by a portion of Ewell's corps, which was formed across the only road by which he could retreat in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank.

Kilpatrick was compelled to charge directly into them. He led the charge in person, telling his men they must do or die. The cavalry cut its way through, under the concentrated fire, such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear, with his artillery, retired through Culpepper. Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 150.

Gen. Meade is said to have displayed good generalship in bringing his army back to the line of the Rappahannock when the enemy made his feint of moving up the valley. Meade also made the feint of following him to attack him in the rear, massing his troops at Raccoon Ford for that purpose. This drew back Lee's army, so that the intended flanking movement was frustrated. Meade has brought off every wagon and all his stores.

The foolish censorship of the press at Washington will deprive the country of early and accurate information, and, whatever takes place, we will have to await the slow course of the mail for the truth. One thing is very clear, that the rebels are on the eve of a stupendous effort, either at Washington or at Chattanooga.

Ladies Read This.

As the winter months are approaching, the high prices of fuel, clothing, and provisions are all engrossing subjects of interest, even to the rich. If they are disposed to complain, what is to become of the poor? Are no kind thoughts to be entertained, no charitable hearts to be exercised, no efforts to be made in their behalf? Shall not some means be devised for the comfort of our unfortunate fellow beings?

To accomplish this end, we appeal to the ladies to give some agreeable entertainment—for instance, a TABLEAU; and, as our citizens contribute to a noble object, they will enhance their pleasure thereby. You did this last year, and your efforts were well repaid by removing a load of sadness from many hearts and causing many disconsolate faces to be lit with a smile. Will you not do so again? Do not spend too much time in considering the matter, but say it is a "fixed fact" that the poor must be cared for, and that you are ready to lead off in the work. We shall look for the programme soon.

The Elections.

The returns thus far indicate the election of Brough, in Ohio, and Curtin, in Pennsylvania, by large majorities. There can be no doubt of this general result.

We have frequently remarked that the election of Vallandigham, would be a national calamity, and while John Brough was by no means our choice, yet if the signal victory, which has been achieved, should be used, in good faith, towards the preservation of our Constitution, the maintenance of the laws, and the restoration of our Union, the conservatives of the nation will be satisfied.

Col. BERRY, the accomplished commander of the Louisville Legion, reached our city on Wednesday, direct from Chattanooga. In the desperate conflicts at Chickamauga, he displayed the same skill and gallantry that was so conspicuous in his conduct at Shiloh and Stone river. We are glad to know that he, although in the thick of the fight, escaped unharmed.

A shipment of one hundred and one bales of East Tennessee cotton was received in Covington on Monday night, by way of the Kentucky Central Railroad, having been brought from Knoxville, Tenn., to Nicholasville, Ky., in Government wagons. The cotton was shipped by, and consigned to, the U. S. authorities.

The construction of a line of telegraph from New Albany to Mount Vernon, Ind., will we are informed, be commenced immediately. The line traverses the Ohio river border, passing through all the principal towns between New Albany and Mt. Vernon.

About seven thousand men have been returned to their regiments from the dismounted cavalry camp. About twenty-five hundred remain.

Synod of Kentucky.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in Kentucky, convened in annual session in the Presbyterian Church in this city, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The attendance at the commencement of the session was not as large as usual, owing, no doubt, in some degree, to the disturbed state of the country, but principally to there being no trains now running upon our railroad, the Government being engaged in widening the gauge. There were sixty Ministers and Elders present upon the call of the roll, all of the Presbyteries in the State being partially represented, except the Presbytery of Paducah, from which no Minister or Elder was present.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. A. E. Hogue, of Transylvania Presbyterian, who was the last Moderator present, (Dr. Yerkes, the last Moderator, being absent on account of illness in his family); the text was 1st Epistle of John, 3d Chapter, 1st Verse, viz:

Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God! Therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not.

From which a good, plain, practical discourse was preached. After the sermon, the Synod was called to order, opened with prayer, and proceeded to business. Rev. Joel K. Lyle, of West Lexington Presbytery, was elected Moderator, receiving 32 votes, to 28 votes cast for Rev. J. M. Worrall, of the Presbytery of Ebenezer. Rev. James A. Lapaley, of Transylvania Presbytery, was unanimously elected Temporary Clerk.

After fixing the hours of meeting and adjournment for each day of the sessions, Synod adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

At the time of writing this, nothing of any special interest has transpired in the deliberations of the body. A number of members not present at the opening were in attendance on Thursday, and a pleasant and harmonious session is anticipated. There will be preaching at the Presbyterian Church on each night during the session of Synod, and on Sabbath at 11 o'clock, and at night. We presume, as is usual, the pulpits of the other denominations will be filled by members of Synod, if desired by the members of those Churches.

Gen. Meade has issued an order to the Army of the Potomac, calling attention to the 220th paragraph of the Army Regulations, which strictly prohibits "deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise or censure or any word of approbation toward their superiors, or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, or hand bill." Gen. Meade says this regulation has hitherto, to a certain extent, been practically disregarded in the army, but recent occasions make it necessary to insist upon rigid observance of its requirements, and that there may be no misunderstanding upon the subject, it is declared by him that meetings or combinations, expressing their regard for their superiors or others in the military service, in the way of presentations, or their disapproval of the acts of their superiors or others in the military service, by resolutions, will be considered as violations of the regulations, and noticed accordingly. The "recent occasions" which "render it necessary to insist upon a rigid observance of its requirements" are doubtless the arrangements among the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac to honor their old leader, General Geo. B. McClellan. Gen. M. may be right in the enforcement of this regulation, but thousands throughout the land, who honor the skill, character, and moral heroism of McClellan, will think that it would have been in better taste if General Meade had come to this conclusion before he was, in the presence of the army, and with a flourish of trumpets by the enemies of McClellan, made the subject of one of the most distinguished demonstrations on the part of his subordinates in command. We refer to the presentation of John Nichols, a citizen of Missouri, to be hung for taking up arms as a guerrilla.

Over five hundred white laborers have gone from Newark, New Jersey, to the Department of the South, where they receive thirty dollars a month and regular army rations.

The President has approved the finding of the military commission, sentencing John Nichols, a citizen of Missouri, to be hung for taking up arms as a guerrilla.

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation has just been concluded between the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway and the Republic of Liberia.

The President has approved the finding of the military commission, sentencing John Nichols, a citizen of Missouri, to be hung for taking up arms as a guerrilla.

Over five hundred white laborers have gone from Newark, New Jersey, to the Department of the South, where they receive thirty dollars a month and regular army rations.

Admiral Farragut attended a Union meeting in New York the other day, which was elegantly addressed by General John COCHRANE. The Admiral was called out and said:

"I must leave politics to you, fellow citizens; I meddle not with them in the way of speeches; but I sympathize most sincerely in all the sentiments expressed by those who have spoken here this evening. [Applause.] I will endeavor to do my duty on the sea while you do yours on the land."

The train which leaves Covington in the afternoon, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, will hereafter proceed no further than Lexington. The morning train will run through to Nicholasville, as usual.

Gen. Wilcox, formerly in command of the Department of Indiana, is now in command of the post at Cumberland Gap.

Logansport, Ind., was lighted with gas, for the first time, on Thursday evening last.

Capt. Israel Snow, the oldest citizen and the oldest Mason of Bangor, Maine, was recently buried there with Masonic honors.

Major-General Wool has served in the regular army for 51 years, and has had only thirty days leave of absence—an example of fidelity well worth following.

Samuel Sowden, the oldest newspaper carrier in Columbus, Ohio, died on the 29th of September, aged seventy-six years.

About seven thousand men have been returned to their regiments from the dismounted cavalry camp. About twenty-five hundred remain.

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LATEST NEWS.

[To the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 12.

The trains have all come in safely and in excellent order. Kilpatrick and Buford also arrived at the river, and are in line of battle. Our forces are now in position to contest the further advance of the enemy, who appear in force south of the river. I do not think a general engagement will take place to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

The military situation to day shows that the rebels have abandoned their apparent plan of flanking Meade, and withdrawn toward the Rapid Ann. It therefore looks as though their late movement is some cover to military demonstrations on their part elsewhere. All quiet in front to-day.

The change of position made by our army was effected without the slightest confusion. The amount of stores destroyed or left behind would not make a car load altogether.

The loss in General Gregg's division of cavalry is said to be severe. The 13th and 14th Pennsylvania and 10th New York suffered most.

On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock, and on Monday morning the two corps reoccupied and drove the enemy to Brandy Station with severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

On the rebel side they received an order to fall back, which they did in good order.

Gen. Buford with his cavalry was on the left, Kilpatrick in the centre, and Gregg, on the right. Gregg and Buford succeeded in holding the enemy in check on right and left until nine o'clock, when, acting under order, they fell back on main body, the purpose moved having been effected.

[From the Boston Traveler, October 10.]

A SOUTHERNER COMPELLED TO DISPOSE.—A week or two since a Southerner arrived in this city, bringing with him a very large sum in cash, stated at upward of twenty-five thousand dollars, which he probably intended to invest in Northern securities for future benefit, preferring the substantial stocks of the hated "Yankees" to the rather shaky financial institutions of his beloved but at present rather dilapidated Confederacy. By chance a merchant of this city ascertained that this stranger had been in times previous to the rebellion a customer of his house, and was still a debtor to the extent of several thousand dollars, which he had either forgotten or designedly neglected to pay. The place of deposit of the debtor's valuables was also ascertained, and, armed with the proper legal authority placed in the hands of an officer of the law, he proceeded to make a levy upon the same to the extent of his demand, with interest, after which the balance was returned to the stranger, who, perhaps from fear that other creditors might further deplete his coveted hoard, disappeared from view and has not been seen, though several persons have been making affectionate inquiries in regard to his whereabouts.

CONFLAGRATION AT CAMP DENNISON.—SEVEN GOVERNMENT BARRACKS DESTROYED.—A SOLDIER BURNED TO DEATH.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in Barracks No. 12, at Camp Dennison, and almost immediately the flames had gained entire possession of the building, and spread to the adjoining barracks numbered 11 and 13. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire but unsuccessfully, and in order to prevent the flames from spreading further, the two barracks adjoining on either side were torn down with the utmost dispatch, and by this means the rest of the buildings were saved.

Among the smoking ruins were found yesterday morning the charred remains of a soldier, who had been burned to death in the conflagration. He was private in Co. E, 9th O. V. C. and came originally from Cumberland county, Virginia. There is reason to believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as the flames seemed to break out simultaneously all over the building, while Gen. Bragman and staff, and most of the men were away, attending a Union meeting in Milford. But the matter is at present under the investigation of Dr. M. F. Carey, who, we have no doubt, will succeed in unraveling the mystery. A later report states that another soldier was also burnt to death, but whether correct or otherwise we are not able to say.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Some friend to his country in each county will materially assist the execution of this order, by sending at once, to these Headquarters, names of gentlemen who will act as Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels under the State Guard Law, and commissions will at once issue for them.

By order of the Governor:

The Mayor of Baltimore has vetoed the resolutions passed recently by both branches of the Municipal Councils, providing for submitting to a vote of the people the question of allowing the city passenger railway cars to be run on Sundays. He says he is opposed to the object on religious and moral grounds, and cannot sanction a resolution referring the matter to the judgement of the people.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 13, 1863, CIRCULAR.

It is the purpose of the Governor to stop receiving forces for State defense, under the call for 20,000, so soon as the number raised reaches 10,000—that number, in connection with the organization of the entire militia, being deemed ample sufficient for any emergency. But a short time will elapse before this number will be raised. For troops under this call, no bounty is offered, save the inestimable privilege of defending their own homes.

The remaining 10,000 under this call will be given up for the general service in the field, wherever the military authorities of the Federal Government may wish to employ them. They will be raised either by volunteering or conscription. Those who volunteer in any old regiment will receive a bounty of \$300. Those who volunteer in a new three years regiment will receive a bounty of \$100; those who wait to be conscripted will receive no bounty.

The entire Enrolled Militia of the State will be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and officered so as to be in a condition at any time to be called out by the Governor, and at least one company of each regimental district will be drafted for active militia, unless such companies are formed by voluntary association within the time fixed by Orders, No. 3, from these Headquarters.

With a view to facilitate the organization of the entire militia force of Kentucky, a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel will be commissioned in each county to superintend the regimental organizations.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.
Oct. 13, 1863-5t.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, October 9th, 1863, GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The State of Kentucky is infested in many quarters with armed guerrillas, outlaws, once to their country and humanity. Every day brings tidings of the enormities they commit, of murders of innocent citizens and disabled soldiers, of robberies of banks, sacking of towns and wholesale destruction of property, yet the citizens of this Commonwealth, disregarding the exhortations of the military authorities, and unmoved by the destruction of the lives and property of their neighbors, view, with apathetic indifference, the occurrence of these horrors, accumulating every day.

It is therefore proclaimed and ordered, that, unless at least one Volunteer Company is organized under the provisions of the State Guard Law, as directed by General Order, No. 1, from these Headquarters, and reported to this department within fifteen days, from each county in the State, a draft will be immediately enforced. The State shall be free from its murderous foes, even though every arm be required to aid in their destruction.

Some friend to his country in each county will materially assist the execution of this order, by sending at once, to these Headquarters, names of gentlemen who will act as Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels under the State Guard Law, and commissions will at once issue for them.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.
Oct. 9, 1863-2w.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

Sept. 1, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-e.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1859 to 1863.

August 12, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 & '61-2. August 14, 1863-1e.

